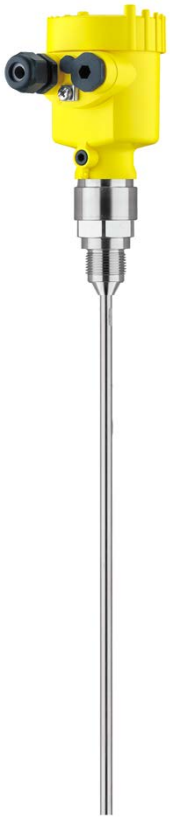
Quick setup guide

TDR sensor for continuous level and interface measurement of liquids



VEGAFLEX 81

4 … 20 mA/HART two-wire

Rod and cable probe

Document ID: 47585

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Information:
This quick setup guide enables a quick setup of your instrument.

You can find further information in the corresponding, comprehensive operating instructions. This manual is available on the supplied DVD or in the download area under "*www.vega.com*".

Operating instructions VEGAFLEX 81 - 4 … 20 mA/HART - Two-wire - Rod and cable probe: Document-ID 41824
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1 For your safety

1.1 Authorised personnel

All operations described in this operating instructions manual must be carried out only by trained specialist personnel authorised by the plant operator.

During work on and with the device the required personal protective equipment must always be worn.

1.2 Appropriate use

VEGAFLEX 81 is a sensor for continuous level measurement.

You can find detailed information about the area of application in chapter "*Product description*".

Operational reliability is ensured only if the instrument is properly used according to the specifications in the operating instructions manual as well as possible supplementary instructions.

1.3 Warning about incorrect use

Inappropriate or incorrect use of the instrument can give rise to application-specific hazards, e.g. vessel overfill or damage to system components through incorrect mounting or adjustment.

1.4 General safety instructions

This is a state-of-the-art instrument complying with all prevailing regulations and guidelines. The instrument must only be operated in a technically flawless and reliable condition. The operator is responsible for the trouble-free operation of the instrument.

During the entire duration of use, the user is obliged to determine the compliance of the necessary occupational safety measures with the current valid rules and regulations and also take note of new regulations.

The safety instructions in this operating instructions manual, the national installation standards as well as the valid safety regulations and accident prevention rules must be observed by the user.

For safety and warranty reasons, any invasive work on the device beyond that described in the operating instructions manual may be carried out only by personnel authorised by the manufacturer. Arbitrary conversions or modifications are explicitly forbidden.

The safety approval markings and safety tips on the device must also be observed.

1.5 CE conformity

The device fulfills the legal requirements of the applicable EC guidelines. By affixing the CE marking, we confirm successful testing of the product.

You can find the CE Certificate of Conformity in the download section of our homepage.

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Electromagnetic compatibility
Instruments in four-wire or Ex-d-ia version are designed for use in an industrial environment. Nevertheless, electromagnetic interference from electrical conductors and radiated emissions must be taken into account, as is usual with class A instruments according to EN 61326-1. If the instrument is used in a different environment, the electromagnetic compatibility to other instruments must be ensured by suitable measures.

1.6 NAMUR recommendations

NAMUR is the automation technology user association in the process industry in Germany. The published NAMUR recommendations are accepted as the standard in field instrumentation.

The device fulfills the requirements of the following NAMUR recommendations:

- NE 21 – Electromagnetic compatibility of equipment
- NE 43 – Signal level for malfunction information from measuring transducers
- NE 53 – Compatibility of field devices and display/adjustment components
- NE 107 – Self-monitoring and diagnosis of field devices

For further information see www.namur.de.

1.7 Environmental instructions

Protection of the environment is one of our most important duties. That is why we have introduced an environment management system with the goal of continuously improving company environmental protection. The environment management system is certified according to DIN EN ISO 14001.

Please help us fulfill this obligation by observing the environmental instructions in this manual:

- Chapter "*Packaging, transport and storage*"
- Chapter "*Disposal*"

2 Product description

2.1 Configuration

Type label

The type label contains the most important data for identification and use of the instrument:

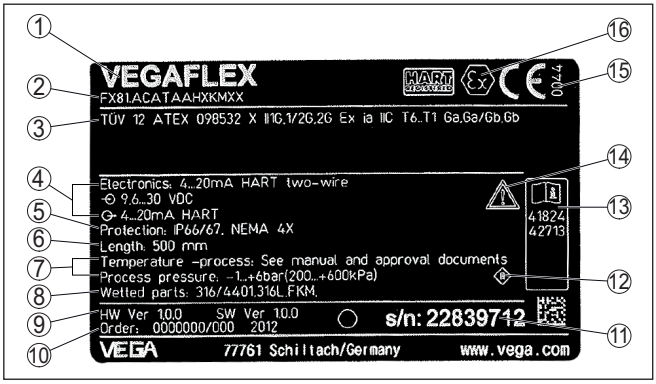

Fig. 1: Layout of the type label (example)

1 *Instrument type*
2 *Product code*
3 *Approvals*
4 *Power supply and signal output, electronics*
5 *Protection rating*
6 *Probe length*
7 *Process and ambient temperature, process pressure*
8 *Material, wetted parts*
9 *Hardware and software version*
10 *Order number*
11 *Serial number of the instrument*
12 *Symbol of the device protection class*
13 *ID numbers, instrument documentation*
14 *Reminder to observe the instrument documentation*
15 *Notified authority for CE marking*
16 *Approval directives*

Serial number - Instrument search

The type label contains the serial number of the instrument. With it you can find the following instrument data on our homepage:

- Product code (HTML)
- Delivery date (HTML)
- Order-specific instrument features (HTML)
- Operating instructions and quick setup guide at the time of shipment (PDF)
- Order-specific sensor data for an electronics exchange (XML)
- Test certificate (PDF) - optional

Go to www.vega.com, "*VEGA Tools*" and "*Instrument search*". Enter the serial number.

Alternatively, you can access the data via your smartphone:

- Download the smartphone app "*VEGA Tools*" from the "*Apple App Store*" or the "*Google Play Store*"

- Scan the Data Matrix code on the type label of the instrument or
- Enter the serial number manually in the app

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3 Mounting

3.1 General instructions for use of the instrument

Protection against moisture

Protect your instrument against moisture penetration through the following measures:

- Use the recommended cable (see chapter "*Connecting to power supply*")
- Tighten the cable gland
- Turn the housing in such a way that the cable gland points downward
- Loop the connection cable downward in front of the cable gland

This applies particularly to:

- Outdoor mounting
- Installations in areas where high humidity is expected (e.g. through cleaning processes)
- Installations on cooled or heated vessels

3.2 Mounting instructions

Installation position

Mount VEGAFLEX 81 in such a way that the distance to vessel installations or to the vessel wall is at least 300 mm (12 in). In non-metallic vessels, the distance to the vessel wall should be at least 500 mm (19.7 in).

During operation, the probe must not touch any installations or the vessel wall. If necessary, fasten the probe end.

In vessels with conical bottom it can be advantageous to mount the sensor in the center of the vessel, as measurement is then possible nearly down to the lowest point of the bottom. Keep in mind that measurement all the way down to the tip of the probe may not be possible. The exact value of the min. distance (lower dead band) is stated in chapter "*Technical data*".

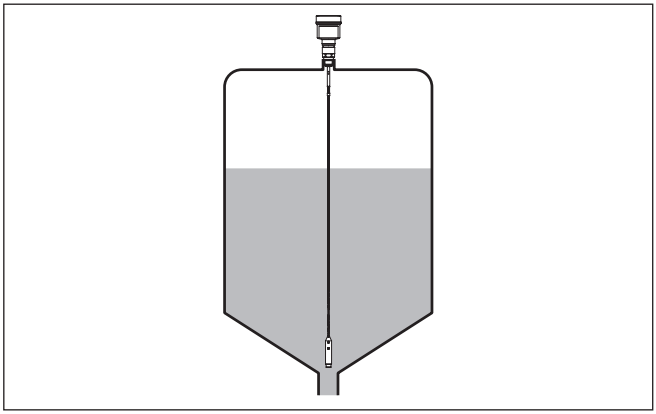


Fig. 2: Vessel with conical bottom

Type of vessel

Plastic vessel/Glass vessel

The guided microwave principle requires a metallic surface on the process fitting. Therefore, in plastic vessels, etc., use an instrument version with flange (from DN 50) or place a metal sheet (ø > 200 mm/8 in) beneath the process fitting when screwing it in.

Make sure that the plate has direct contact with the process fitting.

When installing rod or cable probes in vessels without metal walls, e.g. in plastic vessels, the measured value can be influenced by strong electromagnetic fields (emitted interference according to EN 61326: class A). In this case, use a probe with coaxial version.

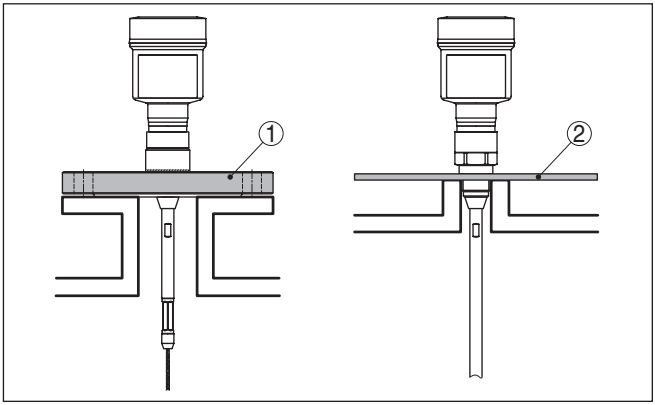


Fig. 3: Installation in non-metallic vessel

1 Flange
2 Metal sheet

Socket

If possible, avoid sockets. Mount the sensor flush with the vessel top. If this is not possible, use short sockets with small diameter.

Higher sockets or sockets with a bigger diameter can generally be used. They can, however, increase the upper blocking distance (dead band). Check if this is relevant for your measurement.

In such cases, always carry out a false signal suppression after installation. You can find further information under "*Setup procedure*".

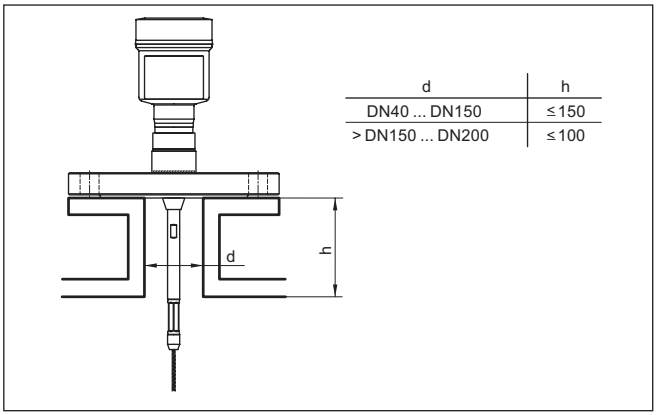


Fig. 4: Mounting socket

When welding the socket, make sure that the socket is flush with the vessel top.

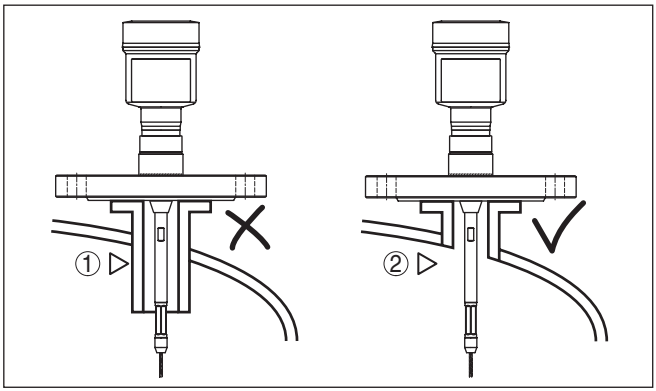


Fig. 5: Socket must be installed flush

1 Unfavourable installation
2 Socket flush - optimum installation

4 Connecting to power supply

4.1 Connecting

Connection technology

The voltage supply and signal output are connected via the spring-loaded terminals in the housing.

Connection to the display and adjustment module or to the interface adapter is carried out via contact pins in the housing.

Information:
The terminal block is pluggable and can be removed from the electronics. To do this, lift the terminal block with a small screwdriver and pull it out. When reinserting the terminal block, you should hear it snap in.

Connection procedure

Proceed as follows:

1. Unscrew the housing cover
2. If a display and adjustment module is installed, remove it by turning it slightly to the left.
3. Loosen compression nut of the cable entry gland
4. Remove approx. 10 cm (4 in) of the cable mantle, strip approx. 1 cm (0.4 in) of insulation from the ends of the individual wires
5. Insert the cable into the sensor through the cable entry

Fig. 6: Connection steps 5 and 6 - Single chamber housing

Fig. 7: Connection steps 5 and 6 - Double chamber housing

6. Insert the wire ends into the terminals according to the wiring plan

Information:
Solid cores as well as flexible cores with wire end sleeves are inserted directly into the terminal openings. In case of flexible cores without end sleeves, press the terminal from above with a small screwdriver, the terminal opening is then free. When the screwdriver is released, the terminal closes again.

You can find further information on the max. wire cross-section under "*Technical data/Electromechanical data*"

7. Check the hold of the wires in the terminals by lightly pulling on them
8. Connect the screen to the internal ground terminal, connect the outer ground terminal to potential equalisation
9. Tighten the compression nut of the cable entry gland. The seal ring must completely encircle the cable
10. Reinsert the display and adjustment module, if one was installed
11. Screw the housing cover back on

The electrical connection is finished.

4.2 Wiring plan, single chamber housing

The following illustration applies to the non-Ex, Ex-ia and Ex-d version.

Electronics and terminal compartment

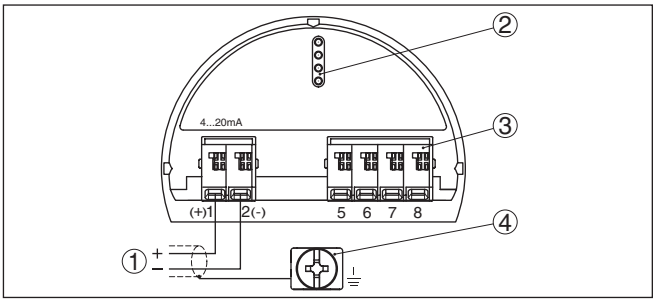


Fig. 8: Electronics and terminal compartment, single chamber housing

1 Voltage supply, signal output
2 For display and adjustment module or interface adapter
3 For external display and adjustment unit
4 Ground terminal for connection of the cable screen

4.3 Wiring plan, double chamber housing

The following illustrations apply to the non-Ex as well as to the Ex-ia version.

Terminal compartment

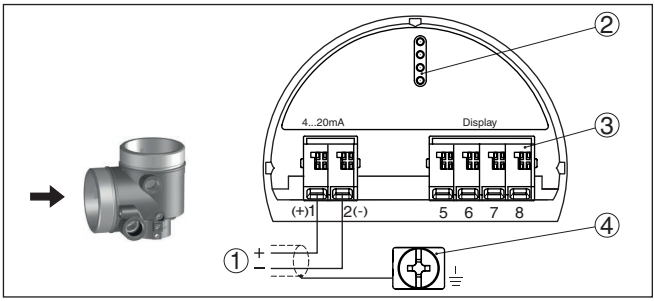


Fig. 9: Terminal compartment, double chamber housing

1 Voltage supply, signal output
2 For display and adjustment module or interface adapter
3 For external display and adjustment unit
4 Ground terminal for connection of the cable screen

Information:
The use of an external display and adjustment unit and a display and adjustment module in parallel in the connection compartment is not supported.

5 Set up with the display and adjustment module

5.1 Insert display and adjustment module

The display and adjustment module can be inserted into the sensor and removed again at any time. You can choose any one of four different positions - each displaced by 90°. It is not necessary to interrupt the power supply.

Proceed as follows:

1. Unscrew the housing cover
2. Place the display and adjustment module in the requested position onto the electronics and turn to the right until it snaps in
3. Screw housing cover with inspection window tightly back on

Removal is carried out in reverse order.

The display and adjustment module is powered by the sensor, an additional connection is not necessary.

Fig. 10: Installing the display and adjustment module in the electronics compartment of the single chamber housing

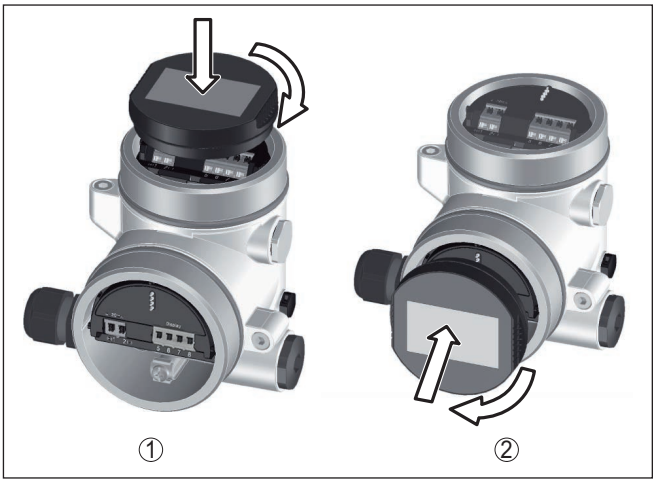


Fig. 11: Insertion of the display and adjustment module into the double chamber housing

1 In the electronics compartment
2 In the connection compartment (with Ex-d-ia version not possible)

Note:
If you intend to retrofit the instrument with a display and adjustment module for continuous measured value indication, a higher cover with an inspection glass is required.

5.2 Parameter adjustment - Quick setup

Quick setup

To quickly and easily adapt the sensor to the application, select the menu item "*Quick setup*" in the start graphic on the display and adjustment module.

You can find "Extended adjustment" in the next sub-chapter.

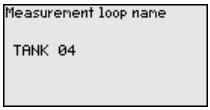
General information

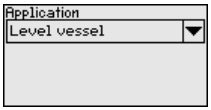
Measurement loop name
In the first menu item you can assign a suitable measurement loop name. You can enter a name with max. 19 characters.

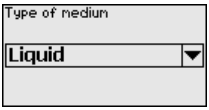
Type of medium
In the next menu item you can see which type of medium the instrument is suitable for. If your instrument is only suitable for a certain medium, this menu item is not visible.

Application
In this menu item, you can select the application. You can choose between level measurement and interface measurement. You can

also choose between measurement in a vessel or in a bypass or standpipe.







Level measurement

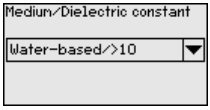
Medium - dielectric constant
In this menu item, you can define the type of medium (product).

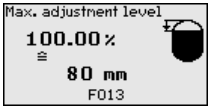
Max. adjustment
In this menu item, you can enter the max. adjustment for the level.

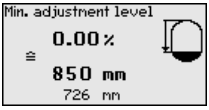
Enter the appropriate distance value in m (corresponding to the percentage value) for the full vessel. The distance refers to the sensor reference plane (seal surface of the process fitting). Keep in mind that the max. level must lie below the dead band.

Min. adjustment
In this menu item, you can enter the min. adjustment for the level.

Enter the suitable distance value in m for the empty vessel (e.g. distance from the flange to the probe end) corresponding to the percentage value. The distance refers tot he sensor reference plane (seal surface of the process fitting).







Interface measurement

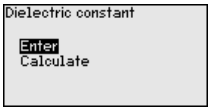
Dielectric constant - upper medium
In this menu item, you can define the type of medium (product).

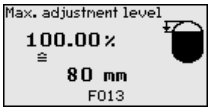
Max. adjustment
In this menu item, you can enter the max. adjustment for the level.

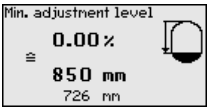
Enter the appropriate distance value in m (corresponding to the percentage value) for the full vessel. The distance refers to the sensor reference plane (seal surface of the process fitting). Keep in mind that the max. level must lie below the dead band.

Min. adjustment
In this menu item, you can enter the min. adjustment for the level.

Enter the suitable distance value in m for the empty vessel (e.g. distance from the flange to the probe end) corresponding to the percentage value. The distance refers tot he sensor reference plane (seal surface of the process fitting).





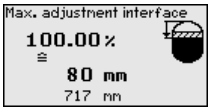


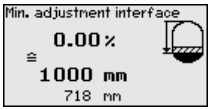
Max. adjustment - Interface
Carry out the max. adjustment for the interface.

To do this, enter the percentage value and the suitable distance value in m for the full vessel.

Min. adjustment - Interface
Carry out the min. adjustment for the interface.

To do this, enter the percentage value and the suitable distance value in m for the empty vessel.





Linearization

Linearization
A linearization is necessary for all vessels in which the vessel volume does not increase linearly with the level - e.g. a horizontal cylindrical or spherical tank, when the indication or output of the volume is required. Corresponding linearization curves are preprogrammed for these vessels. They represent the correlation between the level percentage and vessel volume.

The linearization applies for the measured value indication and the current output. By activating the suitable curve, the percentage vessel volume is displayed correctly.

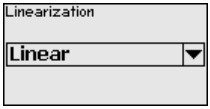
False signal suppression
High sockets and internal vessel installations cause interfering reflections and can influence the measurement.

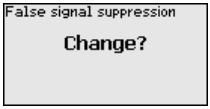
A false signal suppression detects, marks and saves these false signals so that they are no longer taken into account for the level and interface measurement. We generally recommend carrying out a false signal suppression to achieve the best possible accuracy. This should be done with the lowest possible level so that all potential interfering reflections can be detected.

Enter the actual distance from the sensor to the product surface.

All interfering signals in this section are detected by the sensor and stored.

The instrument carries out an automatic false signal suppression as soon as the probe is uncovered. The false signal suppression is always updated.





6 Supplement

6.1 Technical data

Electromechanical data - version IP 66/IP 67 and IP 66/IP 68; 0.2 bar

Cable gland	M20 x 1.5 or ½ NPT
Wire cross-section (spring-loaded terminals)	
– Massive wire, cord	0.2 … 2.5 mm² (AWG 24 … 14)
– Stranded wire with end sleeve	0.2 … 1.5 mm² (AWG 24 … 16)

Voltage supply

Operating voltage	
– Non-Ex instrument, Ex-d instrument	9.6 … 35 V DC
– Ex-ia instrument	9.6 … 30 V DC
– Ex-d-ia instrument	15 … 35 V DC
Operating voltage with illuminated display and adjustment module	
– Non-Ex instrument, Ex-d instrument	16 … 35 V DC
– Ex-ia instrument	16 … 30 V DC
– Ex-d-ia instrument	20 … 35 V DC
Interpolation protection	Integrated
Permissible residual ripple - Non-Ex, Ex-ia instrument	
– Frequency	16 … 400 Hz
– for 12 V< U_N < 18 V	≤ 0.7 V_{eff}
– for 18 V< U_N < 35 V	≤ 1.0 V_{eff}
Permissible residual ripple - Ex-d-ia instrument	
– Frequency	16 … 400 Hz
– for 18 V< U_N < 35 V	≤ 1.0 V_{eff}
Load resistor	
– Calculation	(U_B - U_{min})/0.0215 A
– Example - Non-Ex instrument with U_B= 24 V DC	(24 V - 9.6 V)/0.0215 A = 670 Ω

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Printing date:

All statements concerning scope of delivery, application, practical use and operating conditions of the sensors and processing systems correspond to the information available at the time of printing.
Subject to change without prior notice

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